

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN.

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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

**B**EFORE this reaches our readers, the fate of the reciprocity treaty with Mexico will be decided by the Senate. The treaty itself assigns the 24th of January for its expiration, if it be not ratified previously by both the republics; and its friends naturally are disinclined to put off the decision till a day so late that it could be simply talked out by one Senator. Whether the decision will be favorable or the reverse, we have no means of saying at this writing; but we see no reason for retracting any of our arguments against it, or for expecting any considerable advantage to this country from the modifications it proposes in our business relations with our sister republic. We observe that its advocates confine themselves to broad and safe generalities as to the great things it is to do for us, while the more we look into details the less of promise we find in it. Nearly every advantage it is supposed to offer us proves a delusion on closer examination. Many of the concessions to our trade it proposes have already been granted to the railroads which are to connect the two countries. Others relate especially to the release of our commerce from the duties now imposed on goods passing from one Mexican province to another or entering a Mexican city. But this old abuse of the Spanish custom-house system is about to disappear from Mexican practice without any reference to the treaty. A convention of the Governors of the Mexican States was held recently at the capital, and it was resolved to unite for the entire abolition of these worse than mediæval duties. When this and the concessions to the railroads are deducted from what is given us by the treaty, the remainder is found to be so trifling as to furnish no reason for solemn international negotiations on the subject, and still less for any concessions on our part to Mexican commerce which may complicate our commercial relations with other countries.

THE bills offered in Congress, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the solution of the Indian land question seem to have been drafted with care, and with a just appreciation of the difficulties attending the dissolution of the present partnership in land. It is provided that land shall be assigned in the proportion given to white men under the Homestead Laws, and that where the head of an Indian family fails to make his selection within a reasonable time it shall be made for him by the officers of the Government. But the private titles thus created are restricted by a provision which makes the United States the trustee of these lands for twenty-five years. This will prevent the Indians from becoming the victims of the "land-sharks" who abound in our Western territories, while it also will lay the foundation of individual liberty among them, by abolishing that community in property which converts the individual into a slave of the group of which he is a member. The bill, of course, will leave for white settlement large areas of land now included in Indian reservations. On the other hand, it throws open to Indians who have no lands every part of the public domain for their pre-emption, and thus converts landless tribes into settled agricultural communities. The reservations which constitute so large a part of the Indian Territory are not included in the scope of the bill, although it is in these reservations that we have seen the most glaring evils result from their present system of land ownership. Secretary TELLER also proposes a more liberal outlay of public money in the education of the Indians to the work of farming,—an outlay which would no more than compensate them for the large quantities of land they will lose by the new legislation, but which will result in making them a much more prosperous and contented people than they are with their present extensive possession of land of which they can make no adequate use.

THE discussion of the measures necessary to restore our pre-eminence in the matter of merchant shipping began somewhat prematurely in the Senate on the question of a proper reference between two committees. It is extremely irritating to find men of the hard Scotch intelligence which characterizes Mr. BECK of Kentucky reiterating the old mis-state-

ments on this subject as though they never had been refuted and exposed. He gravely assumed that our protective policy extends to ocean shipping; that the registration laws, which have been in force under all policies since President WASHINGTON's first administration, are part and parcel of the protective tariff; that American merchants are not free to purchase ships wherever and at whatever price they can; and that this supposed restriction is the cause of our decline.

The facts are exactly the reverse of these assumptions. Our carrying trade and ship-building trades are the only two industries which have been left entirely outside the protective system. The registration laws have nothing to do with the question of Free Trade and Protection, except as they help to make the coasting trade a monopoly for American seamen and ship-owners. They were continued in force by Free Trade statesmen, such as Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER, without any question as to their expediency. At this moment, many vessels of foreign build are owned and controlled by American shippers, and the law interposes no obstacle. The decline, therefore, of our merchant marine cannot be traced to the registration laws, and we cannot take Mr. BECK seriously in saying that it is.

THE Committee of Ways and Means have done well to report a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for all the information in his possession with reference to the practice of bringing in European goods on false invoices. That this abuse of our laws has existed for many years, and has been centred in the operations of the New York custom-house, are facts which have been widely known. But until the courageous reports of Mr. ADAMS as special agent for the Treasury little or no attention seems to have been paid to them by the gentlemen whom the nation trusts to prevent such frauds upon the revenue. It even is a matter of notoriety that the methods pursued in several lines of trade have been altered in order to make these frauds more easy in themselves and more difficult of detection. Thus, our purchases of Lyons silks are not conducted as formerly through orders sent to the French manufacturers. Those manufacturers have established agencies in New York to which their goods are forwarded, so that our consul at Lyons has no invoices of sales to countersign, as no such sales have been made. Everything is thus left to the experts of the New York custom-house; and where the estimates of these experts have been compared with the valuation set on the same goods by Boston or Philadelphia houses the differences have been found very great. This change of practice is a compliment to the honesty and routine efficiency of our consuls abroad, but not to their power of initiative. It would be quite easy for the consul at Lyons, for instance, to extend his supervision beyond the examination of invoices, and to keep the Treasury authorities so well informed as to the prices current in the Lyons market as to make frauds on the revenue much more difficult. We insist on this point, because the shape of the resolutions offered in the House seems to show that the investigation aims chiefly at detecting complicity in our consuls with the fraud; and we fear that this will obscure some of the most important points which the investigation ought to cover.

The root evil of the situation is in the want of proper representation of our industrial interests in the constitution of the national Government. At present, these are represented in the Cabinet only by the official whose business it is to raise revenue. In the Cabinets of Europe, they are represented directly by gentlemen whose business it is to know of whatever concerns them, and to use the national consular system in the most vigorous way for the promotion of their interests. It would require a Secretary of the Treasury of superhuman powers to take official charge of all the matters now assigned to that jurisdiction; and unfortunately our recent Secretaries have not been men of even extraordinary ability.

THE Divorce Reform League of New England is originating a movement which looks to the establishment of uniform legislation on the subject throughout the whole country. The gross inequalities of our

State legislation in this matter, and the facilities furnished by many States for dishonest divorce, are certainly a crying and shameful evil. In a petition to the House of Representatives prepared by the League, it is said that—

"these differences have led to many and distressing conflicts of judicial decisions, in cases turning upon the degree of faith and credit to be given to decrees of divorce under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the comity of nations, so that a marriage is often treated at the same time in one State as dissolved, and in another State or country as subsisting, and a man may be convicted of bigamy or adultery in one jurisdiction upon what would be a lawful second marriage in another."

Unfortunately the Constitution gives Congress no power over this subject. While it places the regulation of the final dissolution of business compacts resulting from business failures under Congressional jurisdiction, it does nothing with reference to the much more serious failures and dissolutions in the more important compact of marriage. The League therefore asks no more than a thorough inquiry into the matters above referred to, and the collection of statistics of divorce from the records and authorities of the States as a basis for future legislation. Copies of the petition may be obtained from the secretary, the Rev. S. W. DIKE, at Royalton, Vt.

This may serve as a preliminary movement toward an important national reform. But unless it result in a voluntary assimilation of the marriage and divorce laws of the several States it will be found necessary to amend the national Constitution so as to bring this important subject within the reach of national legislation. At present the difference in State legislation on these two topics is absurdly great, and reflects nearly every variety of sectarian influence that has prevailed in the earlier years of the Commonwealths. Even the Roman Catholic doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage is represented in the legislation of South Carolina, as in that State divorces were granted only during the years which intervened between its readmission into the Union after the Rebellion and the restoration of the "white-man's government." The inconveniences of this restriction are alleviated by the neighborhood of States in which divorces are obtained with moderate ease, and to which the citizens of South Carolina have recourse in case of necessity.

AN association of American authors is pressing once more the question of international copyright on the attention of Congress. A recent letter from Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER to the American Copyright League seems to us to embody more good sense and practical suggestion than we have been used to hear on this subject. Mr. WARNER, as THE AMERICAN suggested two years ago, proposes to lay aside all negotiations for international treaties on this subject, and to proceed simply by national legislation. He proposes that the United States shall extend their recognition of the author's ownership of his book to writers of every nationality, and shall trust to the love of fair play in other countries to secure equal advantages to our own authors. He says, and with great truth, that so long as this is a matter of diplomatic negotiation it will also be a matter for the benefit of publishers rather than of authors; and nothing but the complete divorce of the authors' interest in the law from that of the publishers will secure justice to the former. In this outline of principles we heartily concur. Like Mr. WARNER, we want author's copyright for all the world, irrespective of the author's nationality; and we think that this will be secured only by national legislation. Our only fault with his letter is that he ignores some of the complexities which embarrass this great question. It will not do for America, for instance, to give a popular English author such a copyright as will enable him to convey to his English publisher the entire supply of his books to the American reader. This would be unduly oppressive to the American producers of printed books, from the compositor up to the publisher; and it would result in forcing upon the American market English books in a form entirely unsuited to American tastes and uses. But for a book manufactured in America the foreign author should have the same rights as our copyright laws now secure to a native. Until we get so much as this, the Protectionist system may be said to exclude American authors from its benefits, and even to put a premium upon the reproduction of foreign rather than the production of American books.

Mr. WARNER's insistence on the need of special care to secure the rights of authors rather than of publishers is strengthened by the statements of Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE in his recently-published "Autobiography." For more than twenty years, the American public has been

buying "authorized editions" of Mr. TROLLOPE's novels, and has been flattering itself that it was recognizing and rewarding the services rendered us by his genius. It appears, however, that these "authorized editions" were such only in the sense that the American publishers paid handsome sums to the English publishers for advance proof-sheets, and that the latter pocketed these sums, apparently without saying a single word to Mr. TROLLOPE on the subject. If this can be done with a writer of Mr. TROLLOPE's command of the literary market, what would become of the rights of the great mass of English authors under such a treaty as was recently proposed by several New York publishing firms, which would permit of the purchase of stereotype plates from English houses for the manufacture of American editions?

In reply to an inquiry as to what he thought of the defeat of Mr. PENDLETON in Ohio, Mr. DORMAN B. EATON has given an expression to views which are calculated to weaken the force of the act as characteristic of the Democratic party. Mr. EATON thinks that Ohio generally is behind the rest of the Union in advocacy of this reform, and points to the weakness and fewness of its Civil Service Reform associations as proof of this. He also alleges as honorable to the Democrats the fact that a Democratic Legislature passed and a Democratic Governor signed the bill which has introduced this reform into the civil service of New York State in advance of all the others. He refers also to various Democratic leaders who have avowed their loyalty to the Reform in Congress and elsewhere.

It is very natural that Mr. EATON should wish to prevent the Reform for which he has done so much becoming a question between the two parties which divide the Union, and each of which permanently controls some of the State Governments, as he wishes to see it adopted by all those Governments. Yet we think a broad view of the situation will suggest to him the likelihood that the Democratic party will be found arrayed against him with a good degree of solidity. The "spoils system" of patronage originated with that party, and with one of its leaders whose name is still a power. It is true that the Democratic party has shown in recent years a remarkable facility in turning its back upon what were once its principles, but this only in cases which coincided with the inclinations of the moment. In the case of Civil Service Reform, tradition and inclination coincide; and it is extremely unlikely that the rank and file of the party will be brought to follow Mr. PENDLETON's leadership to any practical issue in this matter. Nor is it quite fair to speak of Ohio as though the two parties in that State stood on exactly the same footing. The hostility to the Reform shown not only by *The Enquirer* of Cincinnati, but the Democratic papers of less note throughout the State, has not been exhibited by the Republican press. And while several prominent Republicans of Ohio, including Mr. GARFIELD, have avowed their adherence to the Reform, it has not been found worth while to raise against any of them such a cry as helped to the defeat of Mr. PENDLETON.

THE Louisville *Commercial* calls attention to some recommendations of President JEFFERSON in 1805 that are quite germane to the present time. We commend them to those faithful of our Democratic brethren who worship at the shrine of Monticello. After commending the revenue from duties on imports, he says:

"These contributions enable us to support the current expenses of the Government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the native right of soil within our limits, to extend these limits, and to apply such a surplus to our public debts as places at a short day their final redemption, and that redemption once effected the revenue thereby liberated *may by a just repartition among the States, and a corresponding amendment of the Constitution, be applied in time of peace to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education, and other great objects within each State.*"

The italicising is our own. Mr. JEFFERSON plainly and decidedly recommends exactly what is proposed in the Pennsylvania plan,—to use the national surplus not applicable for payment of debt to forward local objects within the States. He thought an amendment of the Constitution might be necessary; but thirty years later the acutest lawyers and strictest constructionists of his own party, after a full discussion of the subject, decided that it was not.

It is very likely that Professor SUMNER's rash averment that the States generally squandered their share of the surplus of 1836, was derived from a passage in one of BENTON's volumes of his "Thirty Years'



View." The recent examination of the subject shows that the statement was unfounded. BENTON was hot in the debate on the subject, and his disregard of the facts was characteristic.

It is evident that the threats of retaliation on France for her exclusion of American pork have caused serious alarm in that country. In the present situation of international commerce, the loss of the American market to French manufacturers and wine-growers would be a most serious blow, and one which should not be inflicted, unless we are satisfied that the French are not sincere in professing to believe that American pork is unwholesome and unfit for food. But if we do entertain that belief then we have no reason to doubt our ability to force open the French market. The recent retraction of the duties imposed by Spain upon our commerce with her West India colonies shows that America has the game in her own hands, nearly every recent change in the current of the world's commerce having contributed to make us the masters of the situation. In the case of France, the pressure we would bring to bear would be far greater, and would be as wickedly tyrannical as any foreign invasion could be, unless it be thoroughly just.

For this reason we think it would be better, first of all, to establish a thorough system of Government inspection of meats exported from the country, and then to give the President a general power to suspend or restrict commerce with any country which excluded them on the pretence of their unwholesomeness. Otherwise we may be made to appear before the world as threatening to inflict serious penalties upon European countries for taking a proper and rational care of the health of their own people.

In the present temper of the Western people and their representatives in Congress, there is some reason to fear that hasty and inconsiderate action may come out of the present excitement. There is therefore the more reason for doing with promptness everything that they fairly can ask for the protection of their sectional interests.

THE report of a pooling combination among the pig-iron producers of the country turns out to be no more than a piece of invention on the part of some St. Louis news-monger. There is, however, much in the present situation of the iron industry that might suggest some such arrangement for the restriction of production and for the maintenance of paying prices. It is true that those who have accepted the Free Trade notion that cheapness to any extent is a general benefit, would be inclined to resent such combinations as a conspiracy of a special class of producers against the general interest; but the experience of hard times always shows that mere cheapness is not of itself a public benefit, and that a country may have its commodities too cheap for its own good. This, indeed, is the very meaning of hard times, and anything that tends to improve prices may serve as an escape from them. The strongest reason against such a combination is that it is apt to consider the working classes as having no rights that deserve especial consideration, and that arrangements justified by times of depression may be continued when the depression has passed away.

In the case of the railroads, a pooling combination to regulate prices has been found necessary to prevent that wild competition which inflicts serious injury upon so much of the public as is directly interested in their prosperity, and ultimately on the public generally by weakening the roads themselves. The pool now in existence has been the most successful in this respect in restraining competition of the great trunk-lines for Western business, and certainly the general public has not suffered from excessive charges for through freight during its continuance. We are not surprised to find the other roads combining their forces to compel one of the roads originally included to conform to its terms; nor do we see that the public has anything to gain from their failure to do so. When we secure a general and effective regulation of our railroads by the State and national Governments, the necessity for this kind of joint action will cease. Until that is attained, such combinations are necessary to prevent the whole business from sinking into a chaos from which individual merchants may gain something, but which must inflict great injuries on the country generally.

THE Legislature of New York at its present session is expected to adopt measures for the preservation of the Adirondack forests, whose destruction has been going on for years past and will be completed, if not prevented by State action. The importance of forests to the agri-

culture and the water navigation of the adjacent regions is but beginning to be appreciated. The value of the lands in the Ohio Valley has been diminished, and the extremes of flood and drought in its rivers have been intensified, by the removal of the timber which once covered great areas in those Western States. Ohio, for instance, is now dependent upon Michigan for its lumber supply, and finds its rainfall made far more irregular by the destruction of its own forests. On the other hand, in the treeless belt beyond the Mississippi, the planting of forests has been fostered by the State Governments, which offered a certain exemption from taxation in consideration of this work. As a consequence, in Kansas the area requiring irrigation is steadily diminishing, and the suffering of men and beasts from the terrible force of the prairie winds has been diminished by the groves of trees, which serve as admirable wind-breaks. In Maine so much harm was done to the general interests of the State by reckless lumbering that the Legislature was obliged to take steps to reforest considerable tracts. Among other things, it made a grant of districts to certain New England colleges whose professors and students spend the whole or a good part of their summer vacation in this delightful and wholesome avocation. The State of Pennsylvania owns large districts of land for which it can find no other use, and out of which it might make such grants as these to some of its own colleges. Both these institutions and the Commonwealth itself would be gainers by the arrangement.

THE passage of the ordinance to permit an elevated railroad in Brooklyn, and its signature by Mayor Low, marks a new stage in the progress of rapid transit in American cities. It no longer can be said that this is a New York whim to which other cities need give no attention. Indeed, it is certain that Boston and Philadelphia will have to follow this example at no distant date. Our own city has completely outgrown the facilities furnished by surface roads, and either it must acquiesce in its present limits as a finality, or it must take steps to bring its outlying districts within easy and swift reach of the business centres. When this proposition was last before our people, it was hampered by the proposal to give up our widest street, and one on which our public buildings are situated, to a private corporation for this use. There also was good reason to believe that New York capital was more concerned than that of our own people in promoting the plan, and that some of the methods of finance employed in the construction of the New York roads were to be naturalized in Philadelphia. We do not know what change has taken place in this last regard, but we are pleased to see that Cherry Street, as we then suggested, is to be substituted for Market Street in the plan. It is to be hoped that some security will be asked with regard to the ownership and management of the road by our own people, and that no expedites employed in its construction will be allowed to make its nominal cost too great for the city to buy it out, if it so desire.

THE political situation in Philadelphia shows how slow the Republican "workers" are to learn the lessons which have been impressed upon them in several recent elections. Once more they have managed to array against the regular ticket so large a section of their own party as to make its defeat probable in case the Democrats show as much wisdom as they may be expected to exhibit. Nothing but the renomination of Mr. KING as Mayor and the endorsement of Mr. HUNTER as Receiver of Taxes by the Democratic convention are now needed to secure those gentlemen a very resolute support, and in the case of the former a substantially certain re-election. Mr. KING will receive many votes which were cast for his Republican competitor at the last election, not excepting Mr. STOKLEY's own. The office of Mayor in our system is not one of great authority or importance. Its incumbent has greater facilities for doing harm than for doing good, and it must be said that Mr. KING has made a fair use of such power as he has. He has given the city a police thoroughly divested of partisanship in their public activity, and has thus made possible changes for the better in our political system.

MR. CARLISLE is to be brought to Philadelphia by some of the managing men of his party here, in the hope that he may be entertained and persuaded into a less energetic declaration of his Free Trade notions; and his lieutenant, Mr. MORRISON, is to accompany him, so that peradventure some softening of his purposes may be effected by good victuals, tempting drink, and lively company. This movement shows ingenuity and enterprise, to say the least; but if we were obliged to rest our hopes for the future of American industry upon the chance that a Philadelphia

political club would dine and wine two Free Trade members of Congress into seeing better their duty to their own country, we should take a less hopeful view of the future than so far we have been able to do.

DELAWARE sustains the loss of one of her most notable and most upright men in the death of Judge BRADFORD, of the United States District Court. He was a man of very extraordinary transparency and purity of character, and in his political career before he went on the bench illustrated in a manner and to a degree all too rare in public life the qualities of a sincere, straightforward and courageous man, despising indirection and trampling on chicanery. His characteristics were such as seldom attract the attention or receive the honor they justly deserve in the midst of this world's confused ideas of right and wrong.

[See "News Summary," page 237.]

#### THE DEMOCRATIC HALT.

THE Democratic party halts and shivers at the forks of the road. The presumption that the election of Mr. CARLISLE had settled the question as to its future route, seems to have been hasty. Mr. RANDALL "kicks," and Mr. RANDALL's friends cry out loudly to encourage him. The New York *Sun* warns everybody concerned that to go farther down the Free Trade road is simply to fall into the quicksands of destruction. From many other Democratic directions come like voices of warning, of expostulation, of entreaty, and even of threat.

It must be admitted that this storm is not surprising. After the experiences of 1880, few of us would have believed that any great party in the United States would have ventured in 1884 to commit itself to the policy of breaking down the protective system. No lesson was more forcibly taught in the canvass and the result of that year, than that the mass of the people in every State of the North would repudiate a party which proposed that the tariff should be "for revenue only." That the lesson was well learned in Indiana, Mr. VOORHEES's prompt announcement testified; and that there were many men through the South who comprehended its force and its significance, was shown then and has been since shown by the public men and newspapers of that section. It seemed so evident that the voice of the nation was against the policy of buying abroad things which we might make at home, that the expectation of seeing the Democratic party again commit itself to that policy was scarcely entertained in any quarter.

Yet, wisely or not, Mr. WATTERSON and men of his thinking chose to start up with the old cry. They insist that a reduction of tariff rates is the best platform for their party. With maledictions upon Pennsylvania, and even upon their own party associates who happen to live here, they propose to throw out of consideration everybody and everything that they regard as representing the doctrine and policy of protecting American industry. This course they take with premeditation, with energy,—with fury, even, as their denunciation of the great Protectionist State shows. They drive down this road boldly, and call their party on. And it has seemed that they could command its following. The enormous majority for Mr. CARLISLE and the overwhelming defeat of Mr. RANDALL were taken as conclusive evidence, for such it appeared to be, that in truth the chief spokesmen of the Southern and Western Democracy preferred to follow out their long-entertained views on the tariff, and to bear down the Protectionist minority which had been struggling to restrain their action.

To everyone who holds the public interests above the interests of party, this reopening of the question was unwelcome. It would have been more satisfactory to have it taken out of the arena of politics, and left to the *doctrinaire* debate of those who will not be content with the practical discussion and judgment which the subject has received at the hands of the people. But yet, since it appeared that a greater part of the Democratic leaders in Congress meant to again force the controversy upon the country, and that they would not be content without that, it was felt by the friends of Protection—certainly by those who think with THE AMERICAN,—that an open and manly fight on the merits of the question was not to be avoided or objected to. We preferred Mr. CARLISLE to Mr. RANDALL. We had rather, if the contest is to come, receive the open onset of our opponents. The Kentucky policy is definite and avowed. It cannot be misunderstood. Mr. CARLISLE's proposal is to reduce the tariff. His chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. MORRISON, proposes that. His membership of the committee is so constituted as to forward it. Every Democrat on the committee is in

favor, more or less strenuously, of tariff reduction. From such action the friends of the protective system had plain and ample notice. They could not be misled or deceived. There was nothing of "POLK, DALLAS, and the Tariff of '42!" in such an open course. And it was therefore more satisfactory, since the controversy was to be reopened, than action less candid and less easily understood. A two-faced platform like that of Ohio—repeated in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia,—is a greater menace than the plainer declarations of Messrs. CARLISLE, WATTERSON and MORRISON, for the reason that it may deceive some of the very interests which insidiously it would strike at.

But are we to have the open fight? The mass of the party stands, as we have said, at the forks of the road, and there shivers in this wintry weather. The two opposing elements of the Democracy contend for the mastery, and, while Mr. RANDALL's is plainly the weaker by great odds in the House of Representatives, it yet may succeed in compelling a course of present inaction and future double-dealing.

That such should be the outcome of this curious and interesting trial of strength, is not to be desired, for reasons that have already been outlined. And why should it be? Have Mr. CARLISLE and his associates the courage of their convictions? They say they think the tariff too high. They say they want a reduction of duties. They have reopened the question and thrust it upon the country. Let them, then, stand to their guns and not run away. They are, it is to be presumed, men who know their own minds and are not ashamed of their conclusions. Let us see them, then, draw the lines according to the manner of their proclamation. Let them go to the people on the issue which they have demanded should be again raised, and let us take the verdict of the country directly and explicitly in regard to it.

#### THE AGNOSTIC EMPIRE.

THE attention of the world is fixed once more upon the vast but not great country whose peculiarities enlisted so much interest and sympathy in the eighteenth century, but which excites so much less attention in our own. The quarrel with France, singularly enough, is a quarrel between China and that country of Europe whose scholarship has done the most to interpret Chinese thought to Western mankind. The French have outrun both the English and Germans as Sinologists. They have produced the most eminent scholars in this department. They have accumulated a literature of the subject whose extent is only credible after some research into it. This is due largely to the fact that French Jesuits took so active a part in the Roman Catholic missions to China, and began the work of making the country known and conceivable to the rest of Europe. The clumsy quartos of DU HALDE and his associates are the forerunners of the more readable octavos of PAUTHIER and JULIEN, and they constitute a mine of information about the country which has not been exhausted by later students. The Marquis TSENG was quite right when he reproached the English with their neglect of Chinese history and literature. With the English and ourselves these studies have not emerged from the stage of dependence upon missionaries and commercial agents; while both classes have done good work, it is not to our credit that they have done nearly all of it that has been done.

China, in truth, we find more interesting on the surface than to a more researchful study. The oddities of manners, dress and the like are so greatly contrasted with our usage that they cannot fail to enlist some attention. But the Chinese mind and its limitations are another matter. We find it impossible to put ourselves in their place and see life with their eyes,—to understand their utter insensibility on some points and their equally keen sensitiveness on others. We feel that a great gulf lies between us and them,—the result of ages of growth in which they have had no share, and of experiences to which they have not risen and do not seem able to rise. The difference lies so deep that it seems useless to try to explain it.

G. B. PRICO, the great Italian who laid the foundations of the philosophy of history, says that a people's conception of GOD is at once the originative and the conservative force in its history. That is its deepest thing,—the tap-root of its thought, if it have any. To discover the Chinese conception of GOD we must not go to Buddhism; for that is an exotic and has had to adapt itself to the Chinese atmosphere. It is in the older national religion, expressed at large in the writings of CONFUCIUS and more distinctly in the sacred edict than anywhere else, that we find



it. Neither CONFUCIUS nor the emperor who drew up the edict invented this faith. They found it in the air and became the organ of its expression.

This old "faith" more closely resembles modern agnosticism than anything else in Western civilization. In the very ancient commentary on the edict prepared by still another emperor and publicly read in the temples, it is contrasted with Buddhism and Christianity in much the terms which a Chinese disciple of Mr. HERBERT SPENCER might use. For "the Unknown" we have "Heaven,"—an undefinable impersonable somewhat behind life which never either discloses its nature or character to our intelligence, or seeks any communion with us. Our attitude towards it is to be that of a vague reverence, as to a lofty mystery whose veil never has been nor can be lifted. The Chinese teacher has no anxiety to speak with more distinctness of it. He scorns BUDDHA and CHRIST because these seem to profess a knowledge which he is sure is impossible.

Out of this agnosticism comes by necessity the Chinese mind with its limitations. Life has no high possibilities for the Chinese, because he has found its bounds and limits, and has to be satisfied with them. His day is transacted with no background of the infinite to give an infinite significance to its moral victories and failures. There are no inspirations in it to large hope and fearless action. The spontaneous element has been crushed under the weight of the proper and the traditional, until the whole Empire, from the Emperor to the coolie, finds itself held fast in the grasp of an iron-bound etiquette. Elsewhere, as HEGEL well says, the people may be enslaved, but the despot at least is free. He represents possibilities of humanity and personality which he denies to others. In China the despot is the most enslaved of all, and there is no outlook or escape from the utterly commonplace, except in the path opened up by narcotics into a land of dreams.

Hence the essential barrenness of that Chinese art which has been pushed so much on the attention of the West by its shallow critics. The central principle of art, the ideal, has no place in it, any more than in M. ZOLA's novels. Realism is its watchword; and the unadulterated realism of an unideal people is essentially the commonplace. The whole gamut of this art is from the commonplace to the grotesque, and back again. This is equally true of literary art. China, with all its productivity in point of quantity, is a barren country in a literary sense. A few simple emotions exhaust the range of its poetry, and now at last even within this range movement has as good as ceased. The China of to-day produces little or nothing. Her friendly critics trace this to the tyranny of the foreign dynasty; but this conquest itself is but another effect of the common cause. A people who have reached the Chinese level of thought have prepared themselves for conquest. A vigorous, self-reliant national life is impossible to them. The sense of a liberating God, willing their independence and their liberty, has been the source of the struggles for liberty in other countries. In China for GOD you have etiquette, which is the best preparation for slavery.

The regeneration of China must begin by being religious. We are of the number of those who still think the TAE-PING rebellion offered the best hope for the future of the Empire. We are aware of the ferocities and the extravagances which stained the movement, as they stain every Oriental and not a few Occidental revolutions. But after all these might have dropped off and left the essential kernel, the religious enthusiasm, to purify itself into something like a Chinese type of Christianity. It is possible that the TAE-PING movement may prove not altogether barren of permanent results, and that the grain of wheat may be the more fruitful for having fallen into the ground to die.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THAT the manufacturing interests of the Southern States have greatly increased, is well known, and the statistics presented by a Baltimore journal, the *Manufacturers' Record*, show a remarkable growth since 1880. In cotton manufactures the number of mills now in the South is 314, against 180 in 1880,—a gain of 134. The number of spindles is now 1,276,422, against 713,989 in 1880, and 24,873 looms, against 15,222 in 1880. From June 1st, 1880, to January 1st, 1884, the largest increase is in Georgia, though its percentage of gain is only seventy per cent., while North Carolina gains one hundred and ten per cent. and South Carolina one hundred per cent. The tendency in North Carolina is to small mills and many of them. The aggregate increase in all the Southern States has been eighty per cent. in spindles and sixty per cent. in looms. In iron manufacture and in the making of agricultural implements, the showing even exceeds that of cotton. The iron production of Alabama

has grown from 7,060 tons in 1870 to 125,000 tons in 1883. In the same time, the output of Georgia has increased from 9,634 tons to 80,000 tons, and Tennessee from 34,305 to 105,000 tons. There is a very large manufacture of the smaller agricultural implements in the South. Georgia alone manufactured 250,000 plows in 1883,—an increase of one hundred per cent. in three years. In the ten Southern States there are 296 establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, working \$3,509,881 capital and 2,633 hands, consuming \$1,646,750 of material, requiring \$798,012 of wages, and creating \$3,557,604 of products.

IT SEEMS that General GARFIELD not only recognized but was quite proud of his Welsh blood. The instalment of his diary of a trip to Europe, printed in the *Century*, contains this paragraph under date of July 25th, 1867:

"Passed the Tuskar Rock lighthouse about 10 A. M., and a little before noon lost sight of Ireland, and crossing the mouth of St. George's Channel came in sight of Wales, and coasted up the Channel all day. The rough promontories and jagged hills were quite in keeping with the character of that hardy race of Cambrians from whom I am glad to draw my origin."

MR. HOLLOWAY, the great English patent-medicine man, presents by the splendor of his public benefactions a most striking contrast to Lord OVERSTONE, his brother-millionaire, who so lately predeceased him. His charities are chiefly designed to help persons of his own class in life. His college for the higher education of women will have accommodations for a very large number of pupils, each of whom will have a bed and sitting room. The principal must be a spinster under sixty, and her authority will be almost supreme. The pictures which Mr. HOLLOWAY bought to adorn this institution are of the highest excellence and cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. HOLLOWAY's advertisements are believed to have averaged one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year.

SIR RICHARD WALLACE, who inherited the bulk of the late Lord HERTFORD's estate, bought "Sudbourne," in Suffolk, from the former Marquis of HERTFORD and is said now to have sold it. In the days of the HERTFORD notorious at the Regency period, "Sudbourne" was renowned for the magnificent shooting-establishment maintained there. It is the "Stillbrook" of "Vanity Fair," to which poor Briggs was relegated as housekeeper after *Becky Crawley* had spent that worthy woman's savings and when the presence of this "sheep-dog" became *de trop* to the *Marquis* and *Rebecca*.

GENERAL RASTSLAFF ANDREYEVITCH FADÉYEFF, who died last week in Russia, probably in St. Petersburg, was a restless and sensational character, possessing a brilliant pen and great partiality to the cause of "Holy Russia." He was born in 1824, the natural child of a Russian official and the Princess DOLGOROUKI. During eighteen years, he took part in the vile and violent Caucasus struggle which ended with the victory of the Russians. He helped in the memorable defence of Sebastopol, and then served as the adjutant of Marshal BARYATINSKI, whose opposition to army reforms he supported so passionately as to quit the service when his political pamphlets proved unavailing. A few years later, however, the Russian Government solicited a memorandum from his pen on the same subject, in 1875-6 he was employed on a mission to Egypt, and during the late Russo-Turkish War he was the principal agent of the Czar in Serbia and Montenegro. Since 1880 he has been employed in the civil service of Russia. General FADÉYEFF has published many essays and memoirs in Russian, among them his famous treatise on the Russian army (Moscow, 1868; translated into German by JULIUS ECKARDT). The sensation caused by this work induced FADÉYEFF to announce his "View of the Eastern Question" (St. Petersburg, 1870), which defended and enlarged Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's early opinion that the proper solution of the Eastern question required the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This in turn would lead to a Russo-German war, unless the two empires should arrive at a compromise as to their common boundary. After the accession of ALEXANDER III., General FADÉYEFF published his "Letters on the Present Condition of Russia" (Leipzig, 1881), in which he advocated liberal reforms under the *regis* of an absolute Czar. Far more than General SKOBELEFF, FADÉYEFF was attached to the Pan-Slavism of the Muscovites proper; and of this school he was a dashing representative in whose fervent mind Russia was the centre of the world.

REFERRING to the recommendation—which might well have been made more conspicuous and strong,—in the recent message of the President concerning education in the South, the Boston *Journal of Education* says: "We believe every message and inaugural of the last four Presidents has contained the same recommendation. No sentiment is making more rapid progress among thoughtful people in the South than the conviction that the uttermost efforts of their States must be supplemented by a national effort, if illiteracy is to be sensibly diminished during the present generation."

THE street railways of Philadelphia that charge five-cent fares instead of six-cent—the latter being the general rule,—seem to find themselves doing very well. The Ridge Avenue road makes a good report, and the Spruce and Pine has had a large increase in travel and a greater net earning, and is able to make a dividend larger than any in the past.

THE Medical Society of Montgomery County (Penna.) have undertaken a most praiseworthy piece of practical work. A committee of the Society have arranged a course of lectures, sixteen in number, on nursing the sick, which will be given in the Society's rooms at Norristown weekly from January 14th to April 23d, inclusive. The lecturers will include a number of physicians, among them being Dr. ALICE BENNETT and Dr. CHASE of the State Insane Hospital, Dr. HIRAM CORSON, Dr. WILEY, Dr. SPEAR, U. S. N., Dr. KNIPE, Dr. PAXSON, Dr. MARY H. STINSON, Dr. COLTMAN, and others. The topics cover a wide range, but all within the work of a nurse in a sick-room, and it is hard to see how a more valuable service could be rendered the public. Tickets for the course are to be distributed among those who desire to become proficient in nursing and caring for the sick.

MR. SMALLEY writes from London that recent *éditions de luxe* are reported there to have been unsuccessful, and that their prices were quoted on a declining scale to him by a book-seller. The FIELDING works and the DICKENS were particularly referred to. But some of our American publishers and dealers make quite a different statement, and one Boston house, Messrs. ESTES & LAURIAT, who are large and enterprising purchasers abroad, say that their experience is the reverse of that described by Mr. SMALLEY.

### PUBLIC OPINION.

#### THE ELECTION OF MR. PAYNE.—THE CANVASS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NO one political subject has attracted more attention than the choice by the Democrats of Mr. Henry B. Payne to succeed Mr. Pendleton as Senator from Ohio. What is involved in this,—the defeat of the particular element in his party which Mr. Pendleton represented, the rebuke also of his Civil Service Reform views, the "downing" of the old and the elevation of a new class of Democrats, the possible "booming" of Mr. Payne for the Presidency, the aid given by his election to the Standard Oil Company and like corporations,—all these are debated matters. The Chicago *Tribune* declares that Mr. Payne has been an able and industrious attorney for the Standard, and says that without him it "could no more have carried off in its talons seventy millions of the property of the oil refiners, and oil producers, and railroad stockholders, than without David Dudley Field Jay Gould could have absorbed the millions he filched from Erie. Payne belongs like Field to the class of lawyers who use their knowledge of the principles and the machinery of administration of justice to defeat justice not only, but to plan over tactics of depredation for corporate monopolies."

Numerous Democratic newspapers lament Pendleton's defeat and criticise Payne's election. Several of them intimate and some charge that it was effected by the liberal use of money. The Columbus *Times* (Dem.) asserts that "corruption has made rotten the Democratic Legislature of Ohio," and that by Payne's success in the caucus "a cabal of monopolists, a junta of millionaire 'bosses,' took a firmer grasp upon the Democratic party;" while the Washington *Post* (Dem.) says the nomination of Mr. Payne "shows beyond all manner of doubt that the methods of 'machine' rule in its most odious form have prevailed, and that the Democrats of that State through some evil spell have been induced to accept an arrogant and indecent 'bossism' as a substitute for the self-respect and independence so long their characteristics. . . . The defeat of Mr. Pendleton means that so far as the Ohio Democracy are concerned they have deliberately gone back upon their reiterated pledges in favor of Civil Service Reform."

The Buffalo *Courier* (Dem.) says that the result seems to put the Ohio Democracy squarely in opposition to Civil Service Reform, and that it is not unreasonable for the Democrats of the rest of the country to conclude that any hopes of carrying that State next fall are vain. The Cincinnati *News-Journal* (Dem.) is the friend of Mr. Pendleton and the antagonist of the McLeans of the *Enquirer*, who slaughtered him. It does not undertake to defend the corrupt influences that were used to compass Mr. Payne's election, but gives a list of Democratic Senators and Representatives who did not carry out the expressed wishes of their constituents by voting for either Pendleton or Ward, but who voted for Payne instead; and editorially it offers this curious bit of explanation as to the changes which are indicated in Ohio:

"That lofty, principle-guided Democracy which stood for ten years defending the rights of States, warding off centralization, exposing and opposing corruption, undue power, military interference at elections, corruption, jobbery and bribery, has been laid aside. The tendency everywhere in the Democratic party is toward a newer and more aggressive and less scrupulous leadership. It is the usual tendency in reform. It is those who are nearest those that suffer from the infernal practices of and the devilish system maintained by the Republican party, who are becoming chosen leaders. These are not the most scrupulous. It is the aggressive, rude, often ignorant, people who are moving for reform. It is those who most suffer from the things to be reformed. They are not being choice as to means. This does not mean ideal reform; it does not mean millennial virtue. It means a balance of good over the existing; it means change; it means gradual, real and effective reform, which always comes from below and never from above. Such is the tendency in Democracy everywhere. It is not everywhere nor many-where accompanied by such scenes as Ohio has witnessed. Where that is the case, the monopolies that are seeking and finding Democratic alliances will only find that they have bought their new whistle dearly."

Naturally, one of the most indignant of the Democratic journals is the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which was the staunch friend of Mr. Pendleton. It emphatically declares that—

"Mr. Payne's nomination is the result of the most corrupt conspiracy ever organized in this country, and was compassed by the most extravagant use of money known to the legislative history of any State in the Union."

Other notable expressions are those of the New Albany *Ledger* (Dem.) that—

"It is unfortunate for the Democracy that he was championed by the Standard Oil monopoly, the most gigantic corporation in the United States. It is also unfortunate that he was chosen over George H. Pendleton, who stood as the Democratic representative of Civil Service Reform, and of honor and decency in politics. It is a blunder that may and likely will lose the Democrats the vote of Ohio and possibly other States in November."

Concerning the views of Massachusetts Republicans on the Presidential nomination, the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* writes that there is really no concentration of sentiment in favor of any one candidate, but finally says:

"Yet if Massachusetts were asked to name the candidate, I think she might do it and with considerable unanimity. In that event, the man she would designate would be George F. Edmunds. We had a significant symptom of her views on this point four years ago. Then, when the Springfield *Republican* first suggested Mr. Edmunds's name, though there was not the slightest apparent possibility of his nomination by the coming convention, the Republicans of Massachusetts came up to his support in numbers which gave him nearly all the delegates that were elected here. We don't think any less of Mr. Edmunds now. He has his weaknesses; he is too often the lawyer rather than the statesman; his lack of liberal views on the tariff question [the correspondent is a Free Trader,] would be distasteful to many of us; yet with all these drawbacks the fact remains that he is the ablest man in public life to-day, that he is a determined foe to jobbery and trickery in legislation, that he takes wise and conservative views on most questions of general legislation, that neither the men who organize 'machines' within the party nor those who would debase its influence to the promotion of partisan ends would find encouragement at his hands. It is a great deal to gain such a President as this."

### CHUNDER SEN.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, one of the most eloquent preachers of modern times, and next to Rammohun Roy the most eminent theist of India, was born in 1838 and died on the 8th of the present month, in Calcutta. The religious opinions and convictions of this remarkable man have been proclaimed by himself in England, and by his cousin, Mr. Mozoomdar, in the United States. Many Christians have entertained the hope that Chunder Sen might adopt their religion, though no careful observer could justify the expectation that he would ever accept the doctrine of the Incarnation, and still less the dogma of the Atonement. But even the Unitarians have not had the satisfaction of receiving the great theist into their fold. On the contrary, he has lived and died a Hindu theist, and more than once he has invited the world to join his cause. At times Mr. Sen has acted and spoken as though he were to be the founder of a new religion, more spiritual and more catholic than any which he found. But this half-promise has not been redeemed, and his place in history will be largely that of a great theist continuing the work of Rammohun Roy.

Rammohun Roy, who lived from 1774 to 1833, has had the singular merit of opposing to modern Hindu pantheism the purest monotheism, and of mediating with remarkable success between the advanced theism of Europe and the most scholarly theologians of India. He founded the Brahma Samaj; i. e., the Church of God. This society has never been very numerous; but it has been influential in bringing out the fact that modern Hinduism has departed from the pure religion of the Vedas, that the latter is probably monotheistic, that *suttee* or the self-immolation of widows is not justified by the sacred texts of the East, and that at the bottom pure Hinduism and pure Christianity have more in common than most scholars had been willing to admit. Even so consistent and devout a churchman as Professor Monier Williams calls Rammohun Roy the greatest modern reformer of India, and a theologian to whom neither India nor Europe has done full justice. It is Professor Williams also who has begun to publish the best account of "Religious Thought and Life of India."

Rammohun Roy's successor was Debendra, born in 1818 and still living,—a conservative deist who tries to purify Hinduism rather than to destroy it. He had a society of his own, but merged it in the Brahma Samaj about 1859, while he himself had joined Rammohun Roy's society in 1841. He wrote a covenant of the Brahma Samaj which condemns idolatry and polytheism, and pledges its adherents to a spiritual worship of the personal and invisible God. This covenant was written in 1843. In 1847 it was found expedient to reconsider the theology of the Vedas; but the attempt ended in the opinion that no book is the only or principal revelation of God, and that the members of the Brahma Samaj must look to the book of nature and to intuition, if they wish to learn the goodness and glory of God. Hinduism was at least tolerated by Debendra, who may be described, perhaps, as a speculative deist. As such he was approved by Keshub Chunder Sen, who believed in revealed theism, and preferred aspiring religiousness to speculative theology, and hard hits to social compromises.

Mr. Sen was a young man compared with Debendra. He was the



son of an orthodox Hindu family, and he has been very largely under European influence. He was a more radical, more aspiring and more practical man than was Debendra; for the latter has never broken completely with Hinduism, while Mr. Sen had. For about five years the two men worked together; then they parted company on the difficult and harassing caste question, and on the subject of female education. Mr. Sen, who had the younger men of the Brahma Samaj with him, demanded the extinction of the castes among his fellow theists, and he helped in the adoption of a law under which Indian natives can contract civil marriage. Mr. Sen was a preacher of extraordinary power, and he seems to have had some high-minded plans for the destruction of Hindu idolatry and polygamy. In 1865 he left Debendra; on November 11th, 1866, his new society was incorporated; and in August, 1869, he dedicated a *mandir* or church edifice of his own.

The creed of Mr. Sen's society professes the existence of a personal God, the immortality of the soul, the brotherhood of mankind, and the sweetness of virtue. The liturgy of the society resembles that of a Presbyterian church, and Mr. Sen's discourses have inspired very many minds. He made a missionary journey through India, and in 1870 he visited England, where he charmed and enchanted Baptist, Unitarian and miscellaneous audiences, but declined to embrace the Christian religion. He held that as an Oriental he was quite as capable of understanding and interpreting the New Testament as were the people of Europe. Indeed, he thought himself and Christ of one race, which he called Asiatic, although ethnology draws a sharp line between Semitic and Aryan countries; and Mr. Sen's emotional, not to say fanciful, interpretation of the New Testament flings all sound philology to the winds.

Mr. Sen must have over-rated his own influence; for the number of his professed followers has always been small, and he alienated many people when in 1878 his daughter was given in marriage to a young *maharajah* who was a minor and an orthodox Hindu. It was manifest that the eloquent theist preferred a good match for his daughter to his convictions on early marriages and to his horror of idolatrous rites, such as were performed at the wedding of the two children. Mr. Sen offered a lame defence, and intimated that in this matter as in some others he had acted under special commands from God. He has been accused also of arbitrary conduct in managing the secular affairs of his church. The orthodox Hindus think that he was too friendly toward England, and that he had motives of his own in denouncing the religion of modern India. But neither friend nor foe, neither Indians nor Europeans, have ever denied the entrancing power of Keshub Chunder Sen's eloquence or the transparent purity of his theism. Mr. Sen's natural successor is Mr. Mozoomdar, who has just returned from this country to India.

C. W. ERNST.

### SCIENCE.

#### THE REMARKABLE SUN-GLOWS.

THE phenomenon of the remarkable sun-gloves which have latterly attracted so much and such universal attention, and toward the solution of which numerous widely diverging and more or less ingenious hypotheses have been advanced alike by scientists and laymen, appears finally to have received an unequivocal explanation. We have already had occasion in a former number of this journal to revert to the significance of these wonderful chromatic manifestations, and to suggest that their true cause, as well as that underlying certain related phenomena, as the "green sun" of India and Africa, would probably be found to reside in the innumerable particles of fine matter which in one form or another are constantly suspended or wafted about in the upper layers of the atmosphere. It is to the presence of these fine particles, which in their capacities as absorbers, reflectors and obtruders react with varying intensities upon the different colored rays (or rays of different wave-amplitudes and velocities), which together compose a beam of white light, intercepting some and consequently sifting out others, that Professor Tyndall ascribed the changing tints of the firmament, the blue of the mid-day vault, and the red, orange and green of dawn and twilight. The greatest selective power of these floating particles would naturally be exerted when by numbers they would lie most voluminously in the path of the sun, or, what corresponds to the same thing, at the time when the sun would have the greatest thickness of the atmosphere to penetrate, for any given locality, dawn or twilight.

Professor Tyndall's beautiful interpretation of the most sublime of our daily phenomena has been made to apply in explanation of the present extraordinary afterglows, which, it has been argued, are merely an amplification or extension of the ordinary roseate tints that daily present themselves,—an amplification induced by a possible super-accumulation of atmospheric particles. But whence this superabundance of atmospheric impurities? The volcano of Krakatoa, near the island of Java, the devastations incident to whose eruption in the month of August last will probably still be fresh in the minds of most of our readers, has been suspiciously looked upon by many of the most far-sighted physicists as the possible source of the hypothetical superabundance, and has consequently been adjudged by those investigators to be the proximal cause of the glory that has brought out the admiration and wonder of the civilized world. However problematical these conclusions, based on purely theoretical considerations, may have at first sight appeared, there can be at the present time little or no doubt any longer remaining as to their accuracy. Mr. Joseph McPherson, an eminent British geologist now residing in Spain, in a recent communication addressed to the London *Times* from

Madrid, maintains that an analysis of freshly-fallen snow had revealed to him the presence therein of "crystals of hypersthene, pyroxene, magnetic iron, and volcanic glass, all of which have been found in the analysis lately made at Paris of the volcanic ashes from the eruption of Java." Somewhat similar and no less conclusive evidence on this point has been brought forward by MM. M. W. Beyerinck and J. van Dam, of Wageningen, Holland, who found a peculiar earthy residue or sediment to accompany the precipitation from a combined rain and hail storm that on December 13th visited the region, said sediment proving on examination to be made up (1) of small, transparent, glassy particles, (2) brownish, half-transparent, somewhat filamentous little stones, and (3) jet-black, sharp-edged, small grains, resembling augite. Precisely the same constituents, although of somewhat larger dimensions, were detected by the same investigators in the composition of the true Krakatoa ash.

In the face of this evidence we are forced to admit that the late Javan eruption has something—if, indeed, not everything,—to do with the peculiar and singularly universal chromatic manifestations that have now for upwards of four months accompanied the setting of the sun or have in some other way stood in relation with this luminary. Were it not for their long duration and their extreme universality, there would be, indeed, very little surprising in the occurrence, inasmuch as similar local manifestations had already at various times and at various localities been noted by different observers. Volcanic ashes have on more than one occasion been identified as falling hundreds of miles from their original source, as in the case of the Icelandic eruptions of last year, or in the more memorable one of Coseguina, more than a quarter of a century ago; but in this special instance we are brought face to face with the profound fact—a vast conception,—that the impalpable volcanic ash may be drifted completely over the circumference of the globe before it need necessarily find its final resting-place.

The following observations of the distinguished Alpinist, Mr. Edward Whymper, made July 3d, 1880, on the slope of Chimborazo during an eruption of Cotopaxi, and recently communicated to the astronomer, Norman Lockyer, may well be given in this connection: "Several hours passed before the ash commenced to intervene between the sun and ourselves, and when it did so we witnessed effects which simply amazed us. We saw a green sun, and such a green as we have never, either before or since, seen in the heavens. We saw patches or smears of something like verdigris-green in the sky, and they changed to equally extreme blood-red or to coarse brick-dust red, and they in an instant passed to the color of tarnished copper or shining brass. Had we not known that these effects were due to the passage of the ash, we might well have been filled with dread instead of amazement; for no words can convey the faintest idea of the impressive appearance of these strange colors in the sky, seen one minute and gone the next, resembling nothing to which they can be properly compared, and surpassing in vivid intensity the wildest effects of the most gorgeous sunsets." ANGELO HEILPRIN.

#### THE CRUISE OF THE "TALISMAN."

FOLLOWING the example of the United States and Great Britain, France has lately been unusually active in prosecuting deep-sea researches, and at the present time bids fair to stand fully abreast of her predecessors and present rivals in this most remunerative line of scientific investigation. The several cruises of the *Travailleur* made during the years 1881 and 1882, to which reference has already been made in the columns of this journal, have returned to the French scientists a rich harvest of unexplored material, the product of dredging in the Mediterranean and the closely-adjointing waters of the Eur-African Atlantic. This material has demonstrated the identity existing between the deep Mediterranean and Atlantic faunas, and forever dispelled the notion hitherto entertained by naturalists as to the isolated nature of the first-mentioned sea. The *Travailleur* was followed during the latter half of 1883 by the *Talisman* which under the scientific command of several of the most eminent French savants—A. Milne-Edwards, Folin, Vaillants, Perrier, Marion, Filhol and Fischer,—undertook the exploration of the deep-sea bottom from Morocco to the Senegal, thence to the Cape Verde, Canary and Azores archipelagos, and that of the Sargasso Sea. The sea-bed stretching west from Morocco and the Sahara is described as being extremely uniform and free from the rugged reliefs which characterize the bottom off from the Spanish coast. In depths varying from one thousand to nineteen hundred metres, fishes, generally of a dull color and with the skin covered with a thick mucous coating, were still very abundant and frequently formed the great bulk of the captures. Associated with them were numerous (in some instances, blind,) crustaceans, among them giant blood-red prawns, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, starfishes and sponges, many of forms recalling ancient extinct types.

Off Cape Nun in six thousand feet of water, two additional specimens of the anomalous fish, *Eurypharynx pelecyanoides*, the type of a distinct order recently constituted by Gill and Ryder, of Washington, and of which the newly-discovered *Gastrostomus Bairdii* is the solitary known American representative, were obtained. Between Senegal and the Cape Verde Islands, the trawls dredged in depths varying from ten to twelve thousand feet, and brought up a rich assemblage of crustaceans, mollusks, echinoderms, corals and sponges, comprising numerous forms that had never before been met with. The numerical richness of the submarine fauna of the Cape Verde Archipelago may be inferred from the fact that a single haul brought up more than one thousand fishes (belonging mainly to the genus *Melanocephalus*), about one thousand crustaceans of the

genus *Pandalus*, five hundred prawns (of the new genus *Nematocarcinus*), and many other forms. In the Sargasso Sea the dense floating masses of vegetation mentioned by the old navigators were nowhere met with, the gulf weed being seen only in isolated patches, drifting indiscriminately with the atmospheric or oceanic currents, and "harboring a whole pelagic population, whose colors harmonized admirably with those of the algae that afforded them a refuge."

The bed of the Sargasso Sea was found to be of a pumiceous and decidedly volcanic character, conformably with the structure, which seems to indicate the existence at a depth of about three miles of a submerged volcanic belt whose axis extends in a generally parallel direction with the western trend of the African continent, and whose peaks may be recognized in the clusters of island summits which constitute the Cape Verde, Madeira, Canary and Azores archipelagos. Between the Azores and the French coast, in depths ranging from thirteen to nearly seventeen thousand feet, in total darkness and with a complete absence of vegetation, animal life is still vigorous, even fishes being far from rare. A thick carpet of *Globigerina* ooze, in which numerous glaciated boulders are imbedded, covers the bottom at this depth, where were also found fragments of fossiliferous rocks, some of them containing impressions of Trilobites.

A. H.

## REVIEWS.

## DR. TRUMBULL'S "KADESH-BARNEA."\*

THE literature of the Exodus is a formidable mass. Amongst all who inherit or have adopted either of the religions that are connected by historical ties with that epochal event, discussion of it and speculation about it have always been in order. In this volume Dr. Trumbull, a minister of what we agree to call the "orthodox" faith, treats an interesting branch of the main subject in a learned and elaborate manner. Kadesh-Barnea is a locality on the edge of the Arabian Desert, in and around which the Israelites tarried for a considerable time before making their way definitely into Canaan. There is authority for supposing that they resided there for nearly or quite a generation, as the word is now understood; say, for thirty years. There is little to show at present of their occupation of the land; but the three wonderful wells which were the occasion of the original halting there of the Hebrew hosts yield their vital supply now as plentifully as they did thousands of years ago. Kadesh-Barnea is simply an oasis of which the great wells or springs are the centre. From Dr. Trumbull's description the spot must be one of ravishing beauty, and it is no wonder that the Israelites were loth to leave it. It answered the purposes of their almost nomadic life, and they possibly did not feel sure of anything better beyond. Still, eventually they did move on; and Kadesh-Barnea, except for its chance occupation by wandering Arabs, became deserted. We now reach the curious part of this study. The allusions to the Israelites' "half-way place" are somewhat numerous in the Scripture narrative, but they are of such a nature that until very recent times the site was never satisfactorily identified. Speculation concerning it, as upon every imaginable point connected with the Exodus, has been voluminous, both in ancient and modern days; but it was not until about forty years ago that the Rev. John Rowland, an English clergyman, discovered what with Dr. Trumbull's identification will doubtless be considered the true site. It is, of course, useless in a summary of this nature to attempt to locate for the reader and without the aid of special maps these obscure places in a land so imperfectly surveyed as the Arabian Desert. We can do nothing but outline the results reached through Dr. Trumbull's faithful care.

Previous to the publication of Rev. Mr. Rowland's book, the great authority on Palestine exploration was Dr. Edward Robinson; and he is still an authority to whom Dr. Trumbull does not fail to award the warmest praise, although he convicts him of error in the great Kadesh-Barnea question. Robinson had his theory, as all the explorers had, about the mystic half-way place; and it so radically differed from the Rowland theory—fact, rather,—that the English clergyman never obtained a fair hearing. The reading world pinned its faith on Robinson, and Rowland was voted a dreamer. And there was the more reason for this since Rowland, although he had himself seen the wonderful wells, had described their situation so vaguely that for nearly forty years no other traveller was able to find them. Dr. Trumbull was one of the readers of both Robinson and Rowland who was convinced that the latter writer had the best of it, and in the course of travels in Palestine in 1881 he determined to verify the English traveller's conclusions.

One criticism which we cannot avoid making at this point is that in our judgment "the hunt" for Kadesh-Barnea, which is the one especially new and valuable thing in the book, should be made in practice so small a part of it. To be sure, to make a logical piece of work the author had to prove that Rowland was right and the other investigators wrong; but in giving the various theories with great detail he was travelling over what was in effect beaten ground. His own travels and his triumphant identification of the long-lost site gave him his chance for a shot in the centre of the literary target, and it has not been perfectly aimed. The narrative is good as far as it goes, but it seems insufficient. The book makes four hundred and seventy-eight pages, and "the hunt," the portion of most interest,—the portion, at least, to which readers in general will turn with the greatest expectation,—covers barely sixty-five pages. The

visit was a hurried one, the whole business being accomplished in a few hours; but there does not seem to have been enough reason for such despatch, seeing the implied importance of the discovery. Some stress is laid upon the enmity of unfriendly Arabs; but the danger is not made to seem very real,—certainly not real enough to offset the assumed consequence to the religious world of the settlement from its view of a vital question. To our mind, the book is out of proportion, and tantalizingly misses being a striking literary performance through the small attention given to its human interest. Yet we are well aware that there is another side from which this work may be approached, and it is the one, no doubt, which the author himself would prefer. It is clear that Dr. Trumbull did not especially set himself to write a book of travels; that he could have done that with entire adequateness, he shows in the space he gives thereto. His intent was much wider, and there is every reason why that motive should be recognized, and his "Kadesh-Barnea" admitted to be the splendid piece of learning and ingenious research that it is.

MARAH: A NOVEL. By Rosa Vertner Jeffrey, Author of "Woodburn," Etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

ROSEHURST; OR, THE STEPDAUGHTER: A NOVEL. By Annie Somers Gilchrist, Author of "The Mystery of Beechcroft," "Zulime," Etc. Same publishers.

These two works of fiction may be bracketed together on account of points of resemblance that render it rather difficult to differentiate their qualities. In each the scene is laid alternately in the Northern and Southern States, the Southern element preponderating; in each the heroine is afflicted with a naughty stepmother; in each she is beset by two lovers, one of whom is excellently good and eminently moral, and the other the exact opposite. Of course, these wide lines of resemblance include minor diversities. *Marah* is beautiful and magnanimous. She forgives her stepmother's duplicities, watches over the interests of her friends, thwarts the poisoning schemes of the quadroon *Melissa*, and sticks to the good lover through thick and thin, although the objectionable suitor does "his little possible" to dispose of his rival by the simple, easy and natural plan of having him kidnapped, shaved, dyed to the color of a mulatto, and immured in a lunatic asylum. These remarkable little arrangements being thwarted in an equally remarkable manner, her lover is restored to *Marah*, the stepmother is drowned, the quadroon poisoned, and the wicked suitor shot; after which clearing of decks all the rest goes merry as a marriage-bell.

The heroine of "Rosehurst," *Marian* by name, does not boast so many personal attractions as *Marah*. Neither is she magnanimous, but rather jealous, resentful and capricious; therefore the statement of her success in becoming "a gay belle of fashion" must be accounted for either by the "luxuriant style" in which she lives, or the manner in which as a hostess she succeeds in the very desirable task of "seeing that her guests were made pleasant," or else by the style of her conversation, which may be characterized as "toploftical." How she marries the good suitor, runs away (in a temporary and innocent manner,) with the bad one, is brought back with hair whitened with anguish, but a reputation unblemished, and lives happy ever after,—all these things must, it is to be supposed, be matters of interest to the public to whose tastes such novels as "Rosehurst" are addressed.

STODDART'S ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature, and Companion to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (Ninth Edition), and to All Other Encyclopædias. Illustrated. Vol. I., A-Cen. Pp. 768. New York, Philadelphia, London: J. M. Stoddart.

The plan of this work is fairly indicated by its title, but is more precisely explained in the preface, which after referring to the several high-class encyclopædic works of reference published abroad, and to the limitations imposed upon them by the fact that they were prepared primarily to command the attention of European readers, states that the "Encyclopædia Americana" is "designed to answer the popular demand for a work of moderate dimensions which should supplement and accompany the great encyclopædias of this class, completing them in particulars where they appear deficient, and bringing down to the latest date their statements and descriptions." Following this plan, the present volume, which is intended to be followed by three others, takes up several classes of subjects: (1) Those of importance which the "Britannica" has omitted or which it has insufficiently treated; (2) American subjects generally, which that work gave less prominence than they might seem to deserve on this side of the Atlantic; (3) subjects which, by the lapse of time since the volume of the "Britannica" treating them appeared, demand fresh attention; and (4) biographies of living notabilities, and of those now dead who were living when the "Britannica" passed the letter of the alphabet which would have contained their names, had they then been deceased.

It is evident that these four classes of subjects have brought so great an amount of matter to the attention of the editors that they have not been embarrassed for lack of material. In the article, "Agriculture," they give eighty pages to information concerning the history of this industry in America, its machinery, manures, methods of culture, crops, etc., and are obliged to refer to separate articles numerous subjects which might have been treated of under this general heading. In this case it can hardly be questioned that the importance of the subject justified the large appropriation of space, since the English work gives only a descrip-

\* "Kadesh-Barnea: Its Importance and Probable Site; With the Story of a Hunt for It." By H. Clay Trumbull, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.



tion of English agriculture, unimportant and insignificant as its results have now become in comparison with those of the United States. Indeed, when it is considered that the total sale of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" in Great Britain is probably from five to ten thousand copies, while in the United States it has a sale of seventy thousand copies or upward, it begins to be a very reasonable proposition that its deficiencies with regard to American topics should be elaborately supplied; and the reception given the present work in England shows that readers there are very ready to recognize and appreciate this feature.

It would be quite out of the question to review elaborately a work covering so much ground as this without exceeding reasonable limitations as to space. The plan has been pursued of having all important articles signed with the initials of the writers, and the list of authors which is inserted in the front of the book enables the reader to assign to each of them his share of the work. In this list the names of one hundred and thirty-eight authors are given, among them being many that will be at once recognized as authorities in their several departments. Professor R. B. Anderson of Wisconsin contributes numerous articles on Scandinavian and Danish history and literature; Professor Beecher of Auburn Theological Seminary treats a number of Scriptural subjects from a standpoint different from that assumed by Professor Robertson Smith in the "Britannica"; Dr. D. G. Brinton contributes a valuable treatise on "Archæology, American"; Dr. Moritz Busch, of Berlin, gives a biography of Bismarck, and Mr. L. E. Keibel, of London, one of Beaconsfield; Dr. Elliott Coues treats of American biology, ornithology and mammalogy, Dr. Theodore Gill of ichthyology, and Dr. C. V. Riley of insects in agriculture, and other topics in entomology. Professor Swift of Rochester, and Professor Sharpless of Haverford, deal with astronomical and kindred subjects; Dr. Rothrock and Mr. Meehan, with botany; Professors Koenig and Sadler, of the University of Pennsylvania, with geology, mineralogy and chemistry. But it is quite impossible, of course, to go through the list; nor do we attempt a critical examination of the articles in the volume; it can only be said that the work gives every sign of having been prepared with much care by competent hands, and therefore of being entitled to friendly attention from the great public of intelligent readers.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

IN their laudable endeavor to supply the reading public with good books at low prices, Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls are reprinting several works which in bygone years have had some reputation. Among these are "Foster's Life and Essays," by W. W. Everts, D. D., which first appeared about forty years ago. John Foster was an English Baptist minister of literary predilections in the early part of this century. Though unsuccessful as a preacher, he was highly esteemed as a moral and religious essayist. As literary ability of this kind was at a premium among the Dissenters, Foster was over-rated and overpraised. His biographer in the present volume calls him "the Christian Shakespeare." Such a preposterous claim finds no justification in the matter here presented, which may be rather characterized as making an old-fashioned "evangelical" scrap-book.

Of the "Standard Library," issued by Funk & Wagnalls, of New York, three numbers are before us. The ninety-sixth contains Professor Franz Delitzsch's excellent little treatise on "Jewish Artisan Life in the Time of Jesus, According to the Oldest Sources." Readers of the New Testament will find in the book most valuable assistance for the understanding of the historic background which the Gospel story presupposes, and which modern writers like Hausath and Farrar have discussed in elaborate works. Dr. Delitzsch's book is not elaborate and does not pretend to be so; but it contains a great deal of good matter in a very small space, and it is based on an exceptionally full and exact knowledge of Jewish literature. How full and exact this knowledge is, some of the anti-Semitic party in Germany know to their cost, and especially Professor Roebing of Prague. The book forms a sort of companion to its author's "Day in Capernaum." It deserves a better translation than Dr. Bernhard Pick has made of it. No. 98 is Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's "Illustrations and Meditations; or, Flowers from a Puritan's Garden, Distilled and Dispensed." The great preacher has a rare familiarity with the old English writers of the sixteenth century, and seems to feel more at home with them than with men of his own age and time. One of his first literary ventures was a selection from the writings of Thomas Brooks; his "Treasury of the Psalms" is largely an anthology from these venerable but little-read authors, and in preparing it he was brought into a close study of Thomas Manton's long commentary on the longest of the Psalms. It occurred to him to make a collection of all this author's metaphors as being good specimens of that kind of work, and to accompany with comment of his own. We are not sure of the wisdom of the procedure. We have not found the result very readable, and we think no good preacher will go to books of this class for assistance. No. 105 is Jean Grob's "Life of Ulrich Zwingli," which appears in connection with the recent centenary celebration of his birth. It is a translation from the German, and the translators give notice that they have made some omissions of doctrinal and controversial matters to make the book more suitable for its place in this series. This book is the only one on the subject to which American readers generally have access, and seems well suited for general circulation.

The noteworthy feature of the January number of *The Textile Record* is its richness in illustration. All of its many cuts represent forms of

machinery used in the textile arts. Four of the machines here shown are new in principle; and one of them, a knitting machine, is indicated as likely to work a revolution in the knitting industry of this country. Two of the new pieces of mechanism are looms, both involving important departures from the old systems of weaving. The number also appears to be strong in its dyeing department, and in its contributions to practical workmanship in the various departments of the manufacture of cotton and woollen fabrics. The journal, upon the whole, may be said to occupy an advanced position, and to possess very great value for those actually engaged in the textile industries. We note with pleasure that it is strong in its advocacy of the protective policy. (Published at 425 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.)

The existence of Greek scholarship among Americans is not so general as it was among the women of the Renaissance; but that it is not unknown is shown by the excellent translation and abridgment of the "Protagoras" and the "Republic" of Plato, which Charles Scribner's Sons published under the title, "A Day in Athens with Socrates," and which is understood to be from the pen of a lady of Newport. The translator enrols herself among those eulogists of the method of Socrates who think it never will be superseded, and that our own age may do well to listen to the snub-nosed master who stung his own generation into self-questioning by his bothersome questioning of all traditional assumptions, and whose work it was, in the words of a learned Englishwoman, to doubt men's doubts away. She elaborates her view of the philosopher in a very interesting and thoughtful introduction which gives her book an independent value for those who have access to the original Greek.

The second generation of the *Bodley Family*, who are now in easy circumstances, travelling in Europe and instructing each other in history and the picturesque, can never become as dear to the childish heart as the rustic *Bodleys*, *Nathan* and *Philippa*, the pig, the dog, the kitten, and other important personages in those well-known narratives. Still, there are plenty of youthful readers whose personal interest in the *Family* will cause them to gladly welcome a new branch in "The Bodley Family" (By Horace E. Scudder, Author of "The Bodley Books." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The narrative of the British explorations of *Charles* and *Sarah* (the present successors to *Nathan* and *Philippa*), and of their encounter with their English cousins, is not precisely thrilling; but it conveys in a neat and agreeable manner a quantity of topographical information, all of which is copiously illustrated by pictures of celebrated places and people, resulting in a handsome and attractive-looking volume.

"Aunt Charlotte's Stories of American History" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) is designed for young readers; but it has a variety of information, put in agreeable form, that will make it valuable to fact-seekers of any age. The book is the joint product of the labors of Charlotte M. Yonge and H. Hastings Weld, D.D., and it is curious to note the harmonious character of their work. There is nothing to indicate the particular share taken by either writer in the book, and that is a sure proof of successful collaboration. The stories progress from sketches of the period of Columbus, through the conquest of Mexico, the Atlantic Coast settlements, the Indian wars, the solidification of the colonies, the War of Independence, and so on to a summary and episodes of the events of the last hundred years. The style is eminently plain and compact, and the book may be depended upon to encourage in children the desire to know more of the wonderful things at which it hints. This is perhaps the chief value of "Aunt Charlotte's Stories," but it is one that no educator will despise.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE second volume of Professor McMaster's very successful "History of the United States" is expected to be issued in September next. As has heretofore been related, it has been delayed by a most provoking circumstance, the loss of a portion of the manuscript, compelling Professor McMaster not only to rewrite that portion of the work, but to make a fresh consultation of the authorities from which it was drawn.

*Science*, which is now nearly a year old, having issued last week its fiftieth number, is doing excellent work. Its cover has been recently changed as to color and style of printing, making the outside show more attractive. In the issue for the 11th inst., Mr. R. H. Thurston contributes a fine biographical sketch of Sir Charles W. Siemens; Mr. Upton discourses on "Red Skies," accounting for them by the "volcanic dust" explanation; and Mr. W. M. Davis contributes the seventh of his series of lectures on "Whirlwinds, Cyclones and Tornadoes."

The important announcement is made that a consolidation has been effected of the popular journals, *The Critic* and *Good Literature*. The distinctive features of both periodicals will be retained, the original matter of *The Critic* and the eclectic character of *Good Literature*, and the combination, it is believed by the proprietors, will make a more attractive paper than either has succeeded in making itself alone, resulting, in effect, in a literary newspaper as well as a critical review. We cannot for our own part help regretting what we must consider a lowering of the high standard of *The Critic*; but there are, no doubt, the best of reasons for the step, as well as the best of hope that the fresh expectations will be fulfilled. *The Critic* has been a credit to our periodical literature, and it will have the hearty wishes of all lovers of good reading for its continued prosperity.

## ART NOTES.

JANENTZKY & WEBER, of this city, issue this week the first number of a new publication, *The Etcher's Folio*. It is to be published monthly, and is to be devoted to the work of American etchers, each number to contain three plates. The first contains Peter Moran's "On the Neshaminy Creek," an etching by Stephen Ferris after Schreyer's "Ambush," and one by Mr. C. A. May after Grützner's "A Connoisseur." The first is a quiet landscape with cattle in the foreground, full of grace and refinement, as Mr. Moran's cattle pictures always are, and a beautiful piece of original work. The others are admirable examples of the capabilities of etching as a means of interpreting painting, so free in line, and so full of light and color. The subjects are well chosen and are very interesting. Probably no painter of horses and horsemen is so well known and has so many admirers as Schreyer, and Mr. Ferris is seen at his very best in such interpretations as this. Mr. May is not less happy in his rendering of an admirable bit of character study and a brilliant piece of painting. The etchings are beautifully printed, and the publishers are certainly to be congratulated on the extremely artistic appearance of the number. What is more than this, their undertaking deserves cordial and liberal support.

Mr. Henry Doyle, a brother of the late Richard Doyle, contradicts a statement of the *Athenæum* that the caricaturist was in the receipt of a pension from *Punch*. The circumstances of Doyle's withdrawal from *Punch* being well known, it is strange that the *Athenæum* should have given credence to the pension story.—Mr. Millais has accepted a commission to paint a portrait of Mr. Gladstone for Christ Church College, Oxford.—The Bewick Club of Newcastle-on-Tyne, an association of artists and amateurs, opens a fine-art exhibition this month to which English painters in general have been invited to contribute.

The late Richard Newsham, of Preston, England, left to that town his entire collection of pictures, porcelains and bronzes. It is said that the pictures alone ten years ago were valued at between three hundred and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The collection of pictures contains twenty drawings by W. Hunt, and pictures by Linnell, Etty, Leslie, Creswick, Egg, Müller, Maclise, Poole, Hook, and David Cox.—The improvement in the health of Rosa Bonheur now causes her friends to be hopeful of her entire recovery.

Professor Angeli of Vienna has completed a life-size portrait of Count von Moltke which is to be placed in the city museum at Breslau.—The death is announced on the 6th ult. of Mr. William Gosling, the English landscape and figure painter. He was born in 1824, and elected a member of the Society of British Artists in 1852.—The great tower of Norwich Cathedral, England, is in a state which is causing anxiety to its guardians. The wall of the tower near the top is weakened by the introduction of a passage and open arcade, and the weight of the spire above is causing settlements in that part. It is to be hoped that warning will be taken from the fate of Peterborough, and that the mischief will be stopped now before it increases so as to be beyond cure.

In face of the indifferent pecuniary success which attended the French *Salon Triennial*, the Minister of Public Instruction inquired of the *Conseil Supérieur des Beaux-Arts* whether it would be worth while to repeat the exhibition, and if so whether an interval of six, five, four or three years would be preferable. The replies were in favor of continuing the *Salon* as now constituted and triennially, the next exhibition to be opened at the *Palais des Champs Élysées* on May 1st, 1886, that being the most favorable season. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the annual and the triennial *Salons* will occur simultaneously in the *Palais*.

To guard against forgeries in pictures, it is proposed in France that painters shall take new pictures to the *mairie* of the locality, and procure certificates declaring them to be genuine and painted at certain times. It has also been proposed to have a jury of artists to whom pictures shall be submitted, and which shall have power to destroy pictures where forgery is proven.—The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has experimented for six years on Sunday opening. Five, ten, and sometimes twelve, times more visitors are registered on Sunday than on other days. Moreover, they are chiefly people of the poorer class,—artisans, mechanics and laborers,—and, what is also to the point, are exceedingly orderly. The *Traveller* is the authority for this statement.—Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has not yet decided whether to continue his custom of throwing open his gallery on one day in the week to those who have been given cards of admission. The reason for his hesitation is the same which caused Miss Catharine Wolfe and Mr. August Belmont to close two admirable private galleries in New York to the public, and is briefly that the privilege of admission to private galleries in that city has been most shamefully abused. It is likely, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt will continue to give the public days a trial. Whether or not the scheme becomes permanent, depends entirely upon the behavior of visitors.

A statue in memory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, is to be erected in Washington Square, Newport, R. I.—A memorial bronze bas-relief of President Rogers, by T. H. Bartlett, has been erected in the Institute of Technology, Boston.—The net receipts of the Pedestal Loan Exhibition in New York are now known to be something over twelve thousand dollars. This result was exceeded by the Centennial Loan Exhibition at the New York Academy in 1878, the object of which was to free the Academy from debt; but it is not the less satisfactory. It may be noted also that preparations for a pedestal

loan exhibition in Brooklyn, to be held in the Academy of Music, follow quickly upon the closing of the New York exhibition. There is promise of a collection selected with discrimination and good judgment.—The loan exhibition has interfered somewhat with the attendance upon Mr. Clarke's collection at the American Art Gallery, New York. The largest number of tickets sold in one day has been two hundred and fifteen, and the total receipts up to 7th inst. had been about four hundred dollars.

Mr. Charles H. Spooner has in his studio an attractive series of studies, or rather landscapes, painted out of doors, representing scenes on the Swiftwater, a picturesque little stream in the Pocono Mountains. These pictures might be taken as illustrations of Tennyson's "Brook," giving as they do the varied aspects of a rivulet meandering through wood and meadow, brawling by the foot of a mountain, or resting quietly between sheltering hills. A swift ripple over broken rocks settles into a placid pool under a mossy bank shaded by overhanging trees; an ideal eddy wherein to try a cast for trout; an open field clothed with the brown herbage of late summer, a noble oak in the middle distance, and a look through wood-openings beyond; a stretch of smooth water leading the eye into the cool depths of the distant forest, with blue sky and white clouds overhead. These are some of the subjects Mr. Spooner found on the Swiftwater, and which he has transferred to canvas with much taste and good feeling.

The entries for the New York Water-Color Exhibition closed on the 16th inst. Among the contributors from Philadelphia and the vicinity are W. T. Richards, Thomas Eakens, Helen Corson Hovenden, Prosper L. Senat, James B. Sword, Thomas B. Craig, F. DeB. Richards, Peter Moran, and Colin C. Cooper.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Society of Artists will be opened to the public on Monday, the 21st inst., at the galleries of the Society, No. 1725 Chestnut Street. Over three hundred pictures have been hung, and the collection, though necessarily miscellaneous in character, is attractive and interesting. The exhibition as a whole produces a favorable impression, and the cheerful rooms will afford a very pleasant resort for picture-lovers and the public generally during the next four weeks.

W. L. Picknell and J. W. Dunsmore have left Boston for Paris, the latter taking with him several pupils.—A marble bust of the late Czar of Russia, the work of Professor Popoff of the Imperial Academy, is being brought from Carrara to be placed in the Court of Justice at Moscow.—The *Salle des Caryatides* at the Louvre, which has been closed for the past year, has after restorations been reopened to the public.—An exhibition of antiquities was lately opened in Tokio, one of the rooms being devoted exclusively to the works of the old Chinese masters. One of these pictures establishes the curious fact that reels were used by Chinese anglers in the eleventh century. "What is there," asks the *Japan Mail*, "that Chinese civilization did not possess?"

## MUSIC.

THE Abbey Opera Troupe began a short season at the Chestnut Street Opera-House last Monday evening, with a performance of Gounod's "Faust," an opera in itself always sure to attract an audience. In this instance Madame Nilsson's assumption of the rôle of *Marguerite* had the effect of marshalling her admirers in such hosts that the house was uncomfortably filled and crowds were turned away. Madame Nilsson, who to many of our opera-goers is the ideal *Marguerite*, seems to have lost but little of her olden charm, and in voice and acting was at her best. Signor Campanini, as ardent an actor and as capable a singer as ever, was suffering from a severe cold, and therefore could not do full justice to the rôle. Madame Scalchi sang the part of *Siebel* most acceptably. The orchestral accompaniments were loud and brassy, and, notwithstanding the undisputed excellence of certain features of the performance, the general effect upon the audience was one of discomfort.—Tuesday's performance of Donizetti's "Lucia" introduced Madame Sembrich, who enjoys a reputation scarcely second to that of any living *artiste*, but who sang to about half a house. The audience, however, made up in enthusiasm for what it lacked in numbers. Madame Sembrich sang with such grace, ease and purity of tone, and showed so fine a sense of the dramatic requirements of her rôle, that she immediately won the favor of the audience. Mons. Capoul acted rather than sang the part of *Edgardo*.—On Wednesday evening, the opera was Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Madame Trebelli in the rôle of *Azucena*. Madame Trebelli's performance was a memorable one, her full, rich contralto voice, her fine feeling and pure style, investing a part that to most opera-goers seems hackneyed and stale with new life and beauty.

The next Thomas symphony concert will take place at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, January 26th. The programme will include Beethoven's "Fourth Symphony," Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," Berlioz's overture, "King Lear," and a recent work by Brahms for female voices and orchestra.

A special feature on the programme of Mr. Jarvis's third concert of chamber music, to be given at the Academy of the Fine Arts this evening, is Rheinberger's quartette for piano and strings. Messrs. Stoll, Schmitz and Hennig will assist.



## COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I HAVE come to admire Mr. Lowell's poetry more than that of almost any other American poet, and to rank him nearly at the head. Still, upon reading your note in the issue of December 15th, I cannot help asking: "How about Mr. Bryant?" It is very high commendation to say without reserve or qualification that "Mr. Lowell's poetry is thus far the best this Western Continent has produced." Admirable as much of it is, it is not altogether easy for one who has been accustomed to rank Bryant first to admit that Lowell ranks above him. I remember well that the *Westminster Review* calls Bryant "the most American of all the poets," and speaks of "the depth, breadth, force and general happy variety of Bryant's truly national genius." Also, that Mr. George William Curtis some time ago in *Harper's Weekly* said that Mr. Bryant, in addition to his eminence as a journalist, had "the honor of being the first poet of his time." We may readily concede that Mr. Lowell, if not the greatest of our poets, "in some of his strains reaches a note as lofty, and clear, and pure, as any this generation has produced" (*Boston Advertiser*). As to lyrical smoothness and perfection of rhythm, Mr. Bryant is surely without a peer.

Mr. Lowell in his "Fable for Critics," though severe on Mr. Bryant, is altogether just in this:

"But, deduct all you can, there's enough that's right good in him;  
He has a true soul for field, river and wood in him;  
And his heart, in the midst of brick walls, or where'er it is,  
Glow, softens and thrills with the tenderest charities."

Again, later, still more grandly he bestows the highest meed of honor upon Bryant in his lines written on his seventieth birthday, "On Board the Seventy-Six." I take down his poems and open (not at random,) to "May Evening," "The Maiden's Sorrow," "The Life That Is," "The Lapse of Time," and other pieces, and find myself still adhering to my former conviction that Bryant's name should still be the first on the list of three or five of our chief American poets.

M. K. C.

Waterloo, Iowa, January 10.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

MAY I be permitted to correct a grave mis-statement made by "R. E. T." in his review of "Anderson's 'Horn's History of Scandinavian Literature,'" published in THE AMERICAN of December 15th, 1883, which has just come to my notice? The reviewer, speaking of my bibliographical appendix and referring to the valuable prolegomena of Vigfusson prefixed to his edition of the "Sturlunga Saga," complains that it is not included in my list. This work is given in my catalogue in its proper place under the title, with a cross-reference from the name of the editor, Vigfusson, and with the following note appended: "The prolegomena, in English, contains an elaborate account of old Northern literature, pp. xv-cxix."

In view of the critic's suggestion that the list would be more valuable distributed under topics, I may be allowed to say that it was my intention to have added a subject index, but was prevented from so doing by stress of official work. The limited edition of the bibliography in separate form will contain a carefully-prepared subject index.

It may be presumed that when "R. E. T." speaks of "Karl Jansen" as one among the "names which represent the literary life of to-day in Norway which is both vigorous and independent," he means Kristofer Nagel Janson, an author well known in Norway, but now living in this country and writing in the English language.

THORVALD SOLBERG.

Washington, D. C., January 15.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The English military authorities have granted permission to General "Chinese" Gordon to proceed to the Congo River, in order to fulfil an engagement with the King of the Belgians. He goes to the Congo immediately, principally to suppress the slave trade in the district where the Soudanese slavers mainly procure their supplies.—Notwithstanding the expressed wish of the Comte de Paris to preserve his incognito upon his journey to Madrid to visit Alfonso, a large crowd of Royalists assembled at Paris on the 11th inst., upon his departure. They handed the Comte an address in the name of the Royalist League. The Comte goes direct to Madrid upon the invitation of King Alfonso, and will afterwards proceed to Seville to visit the Duc de Montpensier.—The Russian Senate has decided to endeavor to obtain an immediate abrogation of the anti-Jewish laws which were passed in May, 1882.—The Russian Treasury on the 11th inst. paid fifty million roubles of the public debt.—The Grand-Duke Michael Nicolaevitch has been appointed President of the Council of the Russian Empire for the current year.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred on the 10th inst. at the Ferfay Coal Mine, at Arras, France. Seven men were killed and twelve who were injured were rescued. It is feared that five others who are not accounted for have perished.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt on the 12th inst. at the towns of Linguaglossa and Castiglione, in the island of Sicily.—The upper house of the Hungarian Diet has rejected, by a vote of 200 to 191, the bill legalizing marriages between Jews and Christians.—The Egyptian Government, it is announced, has given orders to evacuate Khartoum. The guns

will be spiked and the powder destroyed. It is believed that the efforts of the Egyptian authorities will now be concentrated on the defence of Massowah and Souakim.—It is reported that the Sheikh Senoussi is advancing to join El Mahdi. If this report is true, Egypt is in the greatest danger, because the influence of Senoussi extends along the whole North African shore provinces to Egypt, throughout the Syrian Desert, and among the Arab tribes bordering upon the Suez Canal.—The authorities of the province of Kwantung, of which the city of Canton is the capital, are vigorously preparing for war. They are building a telegraph line between Canton and the Tonquin frontier. The Viceroy of Canton has issued a proclamation summoning the people to prepare to repel the French invaders, at the same time expressing friendship towards other nations.—Advices from Hanoi to the 6th inst. announce that pirates made an attack upon Namdink from all sides on the nights of the 1st and 2d, in which a large number were killed and wounded, and many houses burned.—The White Star Line steamer *Celtic*, in tow of the steamer *Britannic*, of the same line, which left New York on January 5th, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th inst. The *Celtic* left New York on the 15th of December, broke her main shaft on the day following, and made her way across the Atlantic under sail.—The cotton manufacturers of Manchester, England, have decided to continue the struggle with the strikers. Measures are to be taken to restrict the supplies of operatives.—The steamer *Huai-Yuen*, from Shanghai for Hong-Kong, has been wrecked on the Hie-Shan Islands. Five natives were saved, but nothing is known of the rest of the passengers and crew, consisting of six Europeans and one hundred and ninety-eight natives.

DOMESTIC.—The Secretary of the Treasury decides that silk warps shall pay a duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem* under the provisions of the new tariff relating to spun silk, and not a duty as manufactures of silk at fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed a revision of the customs regulations issued in 1874, with a view to the preparation of new regulations more in accordance with the new tariff.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the collector of customs at New York to suspend action under the former decision in regard to the duty on Sumatra tobacco, and to classify wrapper tobacco in packages according to the class of tobacco and not the quantity, leaving the importers, if dissatisfied with such classification, to present their cases by protest or appeal.—It is announced from Ottawa that Senator Howland, of Prince Edward Island, will again bring to the notice of the Dominion Government the claims of the fish merchants of that province for losses sustained by them through the operation of the Washington Treaty, and will urge that these losses be recovered by the Government, because the Dominion Government received \$4,500,000 from the United States Government for privileges granted to American fishermen by that treaty.—In the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., on the 11th inst., the jury in the case of Ada Davey, widow of William L. Davey, against the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, returned a verdict for \$11,293. Davey was insured for the sum of ten thousand dollars, but upon his decease the Company refused to pay, insisting that death resulted from drunkenness.—Advices from Panama to the 5th inst. report continuous arrivals of men to work for the canal company and contractors. The number at work on that date in different capacities exceeded fourteen thousand.—The Congress of Bolivia has voted a sum of money for the exploration of the Madre de Dios River. The region drained by this river is, according to tradition, the source whence the Peruvian Incas obtained their gold, and the wealthiest gold-bearing district in the world.—The Foreign Exhibition in Boston, opened on the 5th of September last, was informally closed on the 12th inst. It was financially a failure, the deficit being estimated at fifty thousand dollars.—The bark *Elmira*, which was totally wrecked at Long Beach, N. J., on the 15th inst., is supposed to have had thirteen persons on board, all of whom were lost.—Governor Hoadly of Ohio was installed on the 14th inst., and delivered a brief inaugural address. He recommends the establishment of a board of pardons, a graded license system, and an adjustment of the fees of county officials.—Governor Abbott of New Jersey was installed on the 15th inst. In his inaugural address he says the tax laws of the State demand immediate reform, and that all property should bear its equal share of the public burdens.—The body of the missing Charles Delmonico, the New York restaurateur, was found on the 15th inst., in a ravine in the woods on Orange Mountain, N. J. There were no marks of violence. He had evidently perished from exposure, and had been dead for several days.—The trial of James Nutt for the killing of N. L. Dukes was begun on the 14th inst. at Pittsburgh.—The House Committee on Public Lands on the 15th inst. directed the sub-committee in charge to report a bill declaring forfeited the Texas Pacific Railroad land-grant.—Henry B. Payne was on the 15th inst. elected United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature. He received twenty-two votes in the Senate and fifty-four in the House. All the Republicans voted blank, except two in the House, who gave their ballots to Foster.—At a convention of sugar planters held on the 15th inst. in New Orleans, resolutions were adopted protesting against any further reduction in the tariff on sugar, and against the Hawaiian and proposed Mexican reciprocity treaties.—A stream of waste oil flowing from a tank across the Bradford, Bordell and Kinsian Railroad, near Bradford, Pa., caught fire on the 15th inst. as a passenger train ran into it, and the train was enveloped in flames. Three passengers, all women, were burned to death, and seventeen others were terribly burned, two or three of whom are not expected to recover.

DEATHS.—John William Wallace, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and reporter for the Supreme Court of the United States from 1864 to 1875, died in Philadelphia on the 14th inst., aged 69.—S. A. Bridges, who was a member of Congress from the Tenth Pennsylvania District during 1848-9, 1853-5, and 1876-8, died on the 14th inst. at Allentown, Pa., aged 82.—Philip Phillips, who represented the Mobile District of Alabama in Congress from 1853 to 1855, died on the 14th inst. at Washington.—Strickland Kneass, a distinguished civil engineer, died in Philadelphia on the 14th inst., aged 62.—James C. Hand, a prominent Philadelphia merchant, died on the 16th inst., aged 76.—Hon. Edward G. Bradford, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Delaware, died at Wilmington, Del., on the 16th inst., in his sixty-fifth year.

## DRIFT.

—The financial report of the State of Iowa at January 1st shows that the State debt has been entirely paid, and that there is a balance of \$171,504 in the treasury.

—The claim is often made that a majority of Republicans in the Northwest are in favor of Free Trade. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* denies this, and says that "not a single State or Congressional district Republican convention in the Northwest has ever adopted a Free Trade or revenue reform resolution."

—Professor Alexander Agassiz will spend the rest of the winter in the South of France.

—It is said that Mr. Charles Russell, the British lawyer, recently received eighteen thousand dollars in fees in a single week, one of them being the ten thousand dollar fee in the O'Donnell case.

—Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, says he has no doubt that the Legislature of that State will pass prohibitory laws and insure total Prohibition. "I am in favor of this course," he says. "Positive Prohibition can be enforced and will be enforced."

—London *Truth* says that the Queen's new book is a sort of biographical tribute to the late John Brown; that she is going to give a picture of herself, painted by Princess Beatrice, to the National Portrait Gallery; and that her only favorites now are the Dowager Duchesses of Athole and Roxburgh, and Lady Ely. The same journal represents that Tennyson was seduced into the folly of accepting a peerage by the representations of his sons.

—One ostrich egg for ten guests is the pattern at the California ostrich farm. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten," said Dwight Whiting, counting the guests he had invited to spend the day at the ostrich farm with him; "I guess one egg will be enough." And having given utterance to this expression, quoth the Anaheim *Gazette*, he wended his way to the paddock and soon brought to the house an ostrich egg. The triumph of the feast was the egg. For a whole hour it was boiled, and though there was then some misgiving as to its being cooked the shell was broken, for curiosity could no longer be restrained, and a three-pound hard-boiled egg laid upon the plate. But aside from its size there was nothing peculiar about it. The white had the bluish tinge seen in duck eggs, and the yolk was of the usual color. It tasted as it looked—like a duck egg,—and had no flavor peculiar to itself. But it was immense! As it takes twenty-eight hen eggs to equal in weight the ostrich egg which was cooked, it is evident that the host knew what he was about in cooking only one. There was enough and to spare; and before leaving the table the party unanimously agreed that ostrich egg was good.

—The beet-sugar crop in Europe is very large. Mr. Licht, an expert in the matter, has raised his estimates again, so that the crop now promises to be sixty thousand tons larger than last year, say 2,135,000 tons, against 2,062,543 tons last year, the last increase being placed to the credit of Germany.

—The "grip"-railway system appears to work well in Chicago, and the New York roads are thinking of adopting it. The Chicago City Railway Co. make this report for 1883: "Trips run during the year by cable cars, 279,359; miles run by cable cars, 2,607,853; trips run by horse cars, 232,269; miles run by horse cars, 1,493,947; average number of horses during the year, 1,033; tons of hay consumed, 1,300; pounds of feed, 7,211,368; pounds of feed per horse per day, 16 6/10; pounds of hay per horse per day, 5; bushels of oats used, 84,053; bushels of corn used, 62,887. The cables have done the work of about 2,500 horses. The frost of last winter did not affect any part of the cable construction. The snow was handled with greater ease with the cable system than with horses."

—A monster diamond has just been cut in Boston, the process having occupied something more than three months. It was found in South Africa, and weighed rough nearly one hundred and twenty-five karats. A New York house imported it. The Boston cutters began work on it on September 29th, and from that day until January 11th the stone was constantly on the wheel, excepting on Sundays and holidays. The gem as perfected is very brilliant and beautiful, though it is not perfect in color, a marked yellowish tinge pervading it. In the quality of clearness, however, the stone is almost perfection, the only blemish being so slight as to be perceived with difficulty by the naked eye. As cut it weighs seventy-seven karats. It is cut in a rounded cushion-shape with fifty-six facets, its size being nearly a full inch across, and its depth a little more than five eighths of an inch. The cutting is geometrically correct, each facet being a perfect figure, while all the angles are so nicely related to each other as to secure a most brilliant effect. The yellowish tinge disappears in artificial light. The value of this stone, which is about two-thirds as large as the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, the weight of which is one hundred and two and a half karats, cannot be stated, diamonds of such unusual size having no absolute value.

—This is a passage from Henry James's article on Matthew Arnold in the January number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*: "The much-abused name of culture rings rather false in our ears, and the fear of seeming priggish checks it as it rises to our lips. The name matters little, however; for the idea is excellent and the thing is still better. I shall not go so far as to say of Mr. Arnold that he invented it; but he made it more definite than it had been before,—he vivified and lighted it up. We like to-day to see principles and convictions embodied in persons, represented by a certain literary or political face. They are so many abroad, all appealing to us and pressing toward us, that these salient incarnations help us to discriminate and save us much confusion. It is Mr. Arnold, therefore, that we think of when we figure to ourselves the best knowledge of what is being done in the world, the best appreciation of literature and life. It is in America especially that he will have had the responsibility of appearing as the cultivated man; it is in this capacity that he will have been attentively listened to. The curiosity with regard to culture is extreme in that country; if there is in some quarters a considerable uncertainty as to what it may consist of, there is everywhere a great wish to get hold of it, at least on trial."

—President Arthur has won not a little personal popularity in Washington merely by sending his daughter to a school, instead of having her taught at home by a governess.

## FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, January 17.

THERE has been a fall of nearly four cents a bushel in wheat, the speculative efforts to hold up prices having at last failed. At Chicago on the 10th, February wheat was quoted at 95 3/4 and May at 102 1/4, while yesterday the quotations respectively were 91 3/4 and 98 3/4. Corn has also declined, but not so much, prices at Chicago for February delivery being yesterday 53 3/4, and for May delivery 58 3/4. With this decline we may hope for some freer movement outward, though we are obliged to face the fact that the supply abroad seems abundant, and that our own farmers will hold on pretty firmly to their wheat at any figure below the present. "Dollar wheat" at or near our seaboard is as low as they are willing to go, except when necessity compels. Thus far the year shows little recovery of confidence in those directions where weakness was the rule during the closing months of 1883,—the stock and bond markets,—and prices are considerably lower in most cases than they were a week ago. There is, however, a notable betterment in some particulars. The iron and steel manufacture is certainly in a more hopeful condition since the opening of the year, and the coal movement is firm and active.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.		Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.
Penna. R. R.,	58 3/4	58 3/4	Northern Central,	59 1/2 bid	58
Phila. and Reading,	27 1/2	29 3/4	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	9 3/4	11
Lehigh Nav.,	45	45 1/2	North Penn. R. R.,	67 3/4 bid	68
Lehigh Valley,	68 3/4	69 1/2	United Cos. N. J.,	195 1/2 bid	195 1/2
North Pac., com.,	23 3/4	26 3/4	Phila. and Erie,	17 1/2 bid	18 3/4
North Pac., pref.,	51 1/2	55 1/4	New Jersey Cent.,	87 3/4	87 3/4

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, reg.,	114 3/4	114 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	128 3/4	
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, coup.,	114 3/4	114 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	130 3/4	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	124 1/2	124 1/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	132 3/4	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	124	124 1/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	134 1/2	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	100		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	136 1/2	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.		Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.
Central Pacific,	64 1/4	69 1/2	Northwestern, com.,	114 3/4	117 1/2
Canada Southern,	49	53	New York Central,	111 1/4	113 3/4
Den. and Rio Grande,	22	24 3/4	Oregon and Trans.,	24 1/4	31 1/4
Delaware and Hud.,	105 1/2	105 3/4	Pacific Mail,	41	43 1/2
Del. Lack. and W.,	114 1/2	116 3/4	St. Paul,	87 3/4	93 1/4
Erie,	24 3/4	27 1/2	Texas Pacific,	16 3/4	19 1/2
Lake Shore,	94 3/4	96 3/4	Union Pacific,	73 1/4	77 1/4
Louis and Nashville,	44 1/2	47 1/2	Wabash,	17 1/4	18 1/2
Michigan Central,	87 3/4	91 3/4	Wabash, preferred,	28 1/2	31 1/4
Missouri Pacific,	86 3/4	91 1/4	Western Union,	72 3/4	75 1/4

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. was held on the 14th inst. The net earnings of the year were reported to be \$14,464,078.86, an increase of \$5,016,474.89, and the profit was \$2,362,403.97. The net earnings of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. were stated to be \$921,771.79, less \$1,126,942.70 interest, showing a loss of \$205,170.91. The following officers were elected: President, George DeB. Keim; treasurer, William A. Church; secretary, Albert Foster; managers, J. B. Lippincott, Henry Lewis, I. V. Williamson, Edward C. Knight, Joseph B. Altamus, and Loring A. Robertson. It was resolved to hold a stockholders' meeting at the Company's office on Monday, January 28th, to vote on the question of a dividend.

The money market continues very easy. The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says there are "excessive supplies of capital and low rates of interest. Call loans are quoted at three and five per cent., and first-class commercial paper at five and six per cent. In New York there is a fair demand for commercial paper, and first-class endorsed paper finds ready sale at low rates. The quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, four and a half and five per cent.; four months' acceptances, five and five and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at one and a half and two per cent. all day."

The New York banks in their statement of the 12th inst. showed a remarkable gain in reserve, the surplus reserve increasing \$5,939,625 and making the total \$14,151,575. At the same time, their specie stock rose nearly five and one quarter millions, making its total \$68,070,200. The Philadelphia banks in their statement of the same date showed an increase in the item of reserve of \$340,969. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$146,978, in national bank notes of \$42,273, in due from banks of \$852,047, in due to banks of \$327,416, in deposits of \$869,258, and in circulation of \$89,241. The Philadelphia banks had \$5,219,000 loaned in New York.

The exports of specie from New York last week were \$249,774, and the imports only \$41,417.

Mr. G. Clinton Gardner was on the 14th inst. elected president of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad. He was for many years connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M., 11:20 midnight. For Newark, 8:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8:30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street (New York time), 7:45, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 7:00 P. M., 11:20 midnight.

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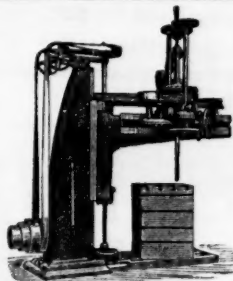
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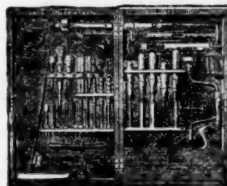
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